

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXV.....No.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE WAITING ON
THE WALL.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE
BUSTLE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—GRAND ROMANTIC
Drama of RUY BLAS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Third st.—Lions daily. Performance every evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—TOM AND JERRY—
JACK OUTLAW—ROBERT MADAME.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
OLIVE.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—THE BURGLES
OF BAD DIKEY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and
23d st.—L'ESPRENT'S BURLESQUE COMEDY.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
HAMLET.VARIETY THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway—MUSIC,
MIRTH AND MYSTERY.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
THE LOST OF LIFE.TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 235 Broadway—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTREL, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HALL."NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—MOORE'S
MINSTREL—ILL RAGIO AFRICANO, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, January 10, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
- 2.—Advertisements.
- 3.—Advertisements.
- 4.—Editorials: Leading Article on Important Ex-
hibit of the Cuban Negotiations, the Approach-
ing Settlement—Jefferson Market Police
Amusement Announcements.
- 5.—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World:
French Reform; Ministerial Crisis in Spain—
Cuban Affairs; Consul General Plumb's Re-
port: End of the Rebellion; Movements of
Spanish War Vessels—Sketches of the New
Spanish Ministry—Sad Drowning Accident—
A Young Cannibal—New York City News—
Skating—Suburban Intelligence—Mails for
Europe—Business Notices.
- 6.—Austria: Count Beust's Special Report of the
Condition of the Empire—Musical Review—
Selling the State of Maine—The Postal Tele-
graph System—Court Calendar for To-day—
Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad.
- 7.—Young Delinquents: The Catholic Protectorate
and Juvenile Asylum—The Dignity of Philan-
thropy—Musical and Theatrical Notes—The
Ball Season—Suicide of a Female School-
Teacher in Salem, Mass.—Financial and Com-
mercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—Mar-
riages, Births and Deaths—Advertisements.
- 8.—Washington: Inevitable Destiny of St. Domingo;
Trouble in Prospect for Tennessee—Brooklyn
City—George Francis Train at Tammany Hall—
Religions: Services in the Churches Yester-
day—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

ST. DOMINGO AND ANNEXATION.—Our news
from Washington relative to the project for
the annexation of St. Domingo to the United
States is interesting. It contains the most im-
portant stipulations in the treaty which will
shortly be submitted to the Senate.

THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC RETRENCHMENT.—
President Grant, it is stated, proposes to re-
commend to Congress an increase of the free
list in the tariff and tax bills. Having paid off
in the ten months of his administration eighty
millions of the public debt, he now proposes
to give the people some of the benefits of his
economy.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.—The
two houses of Congress, after their liberal
Christmas and New Year holiday recess, re-
assemble for business in their respective
chambers to-day. From the accumulation of
the materials meantime we expect an un-
usually heavy budget of bills and resolutions
in both houses, and an active beginning of
the work of the session.

A CRISIS IN TENNESSEE.—The State Con-
stitutional Convention of Tennessee meets
to-day. It has a large conservative majority,
and its intention is supposed by radical Con-
gressmen to be a complete overthrow of all
legislation under the Brownlow rule, a with-
drawal of the suffrage from the negroes and
an annulling of the State ratification of the
fourteenth amendment. The radical Con-
gressmen from the State are prepared to resist
this revolutionary movement by a move as
revolutionary—to have the State returned to
military control, on the plea of having broken
faith with the federal government.

A NEW NAME FOR ROBBERY.—We pub-
lished yesterday an extract from a letter dated
at Boniface, December 24, giving the statement
that "on the 22d inst. the Winnipeg
insurgents forced a loan of eight hundred and
fifty pounds sterling from the Hudson Bay
Company under protest." But an additional
statement by Governor McTavish, in a letter
dated at Fort Garry, December 25, showed
that with the Winnipeg revolutionists "forced
loan" is but a new name for robbery. The
Governor declares that the loan in question
was obtained by the insurgents carrying off
the company's safe, which contained the above
mentioned amount. Now, in Mexico and in
the revolutionary States of South America a
forced loan is simply a levy to which the ci-
zens are subjected by the leaders of the party
that happens for the moment to be in power.
The Winnipeg half-breeds, however, borrow-
ing a hint from the burglars and railway man-
agers in New York, have manifestly improved
on the system of their half-breed brethren in
Spanish America.

Important Exhibit of the Cuban Nego-
tiation—The Approaching Settlement.

We submit to our readers this morning, in
our Washington despatches, a carefully pre-
pared summary of the negotiations between
the United States and Spain on the Cuban
question since the appointment of General
Sickles as our Minister at Madrid. Although
from a mistaken departure, as we think, the
initial and successive steps and incidents in
these negotiations, as outlined in this summary,
make the whole case perfectly clear and con-
sistent in reference to the course pursued
by Mr. Secretary Fish and our Minister and
in reference also to the embarrassments of the
Spanish government.

The preliminary proposition of General
Sickles on the 3d of September last to the
provisional government at Madrid, it thus
appears, was simply the friendly offices of the
United States in behalf of an amicable settle-
ment between Spain and the Cuban revolu-
tionists. This offer being favorably received,
our Minister, pursuant to instructions, next
submitted a basis of settlement, embracing four
propositions:—First, Cuban independence;
second, indemnity to Spain; third, the aboli-
tion of slavery; fourth, the cessation of hos-
tilities. The proposed indemnity to Spain, to
be guaranteed by the United States, in plain
English, was the payment of one hundred mil-
lions of dollars for the island. In answer to
these propositions Señor Silveira, the Spanish
Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted as an
indispensable condition precedent that the
Cubans lay down their arms, and that next
the question of a separation from Spain be
submitted to the people of the island in an
election under the Spanish authorities. Mr.
Fish could not entertain these propositions,
and thought that the election under the con-
ditions suggested would be a mockery. Finally,
the propositions from Spain assumed
this shape:—First, a disarming by the Cubans;
second, indemnity to Spain for Spanish prop-
erty destroyed, to be guaranteed by the
United States; third, a free election to the
Cubans on the question of separation from
Spain; fourth, a general amnesty.

These four propositions from the four
submitted by General Sickles give us the con-
dition in which the negotiations stand at this
time. Nothing further has been done towards
striking a balance between the high contract-
ing parties. It seems to be understood, how-
ever, that the intermediate difficulties of Spain
have compelled the present government to
deal with this Cuban question with extreme
caution; that any definitive movement to re-
linquish on any terms the "Ever Faithful
Island" would be apt to fuse the republican
party, the Church party (comprising the ad-
herents of Isabella), the Carlists and all the rival
personal factions of the peninsula in a common
cause against the *de facto* government; but
that with a strong government established
under Serrano or Prim, for instance, the trans-
fer of the island from Spain to the United
States may be readily accomplished. Mean-
time, it appears from an impartial reconnais-
sance of the island made by our Consul Gen-
eral Plumb in person, that the rebellion is
substantially at an end; that the insurgents
are reduced to a few thousand bushwhackers
scattered about in the mountains, incapable of
anything beyond petty guerrilla operations,
which may be prolonged indefinitely to no pur-
pose.

We are, then, on the Cuban question reduced
to the alternative of awaiting the establish-
ment of a strong government in Spain. When
will that be? This is a question hard to
answer; but as the Spanish government *pro-
tem*, has apparently exhausted itself in its
efforts to secure an outside volunteer for King
or Regent, a *coup d'etat* on the part of General
Prim is hourly expected. After such *coup
d'etat*, if a Napoleonic success, the necessities
of Prim in the matter of cash will probably
leave him no other resource than the sale of
Cuba for the one hundred millions awaiting
him in the unrecalled offer of our government
through General Sickles. Dealing with things
as they are, the cause of the Cubans is lost as
a basis of action and as a balance of power,
and our only course now appears to be to
await the upshot of events in Spain.

General Grant, in other words, has per-
mitted a golden opportunity to slip through
his fingers. A little dash would have fixed it.
We can see, in all the details of this business,
no cause of complaint against General Sickles.
On the contrary, in obedience to his instruc-
tions, he has acted throughout with remark-
able fidelity and discretion, whatever may be
said upon small technicalities, which signify
nothing. The great mistake was made at
Washington in the outset in utterly ignoring
the resolution adopted by the unanimous vote
of the House of Representatives at the close of
the last session of Congress, a resolution which
would have been seconded by the Senate had
the session continued even one day longer.
That resolution, in the absence of Congress,
and by the unanimous voice of the representa-
tives of the American people, gave the Presi-
dent full authority to concede belligerent
rights to the Cubans in his discretion. Had
he assumed the responsibility to act accord-
ingly he would have been supported by Con-
gress and the American people, and the Cuban
question would have been settled within ninety
days.

But what of the Alabama claims? Would
not the recognition of Céspedes have been the
recognition of Admiral Semmes? Oh, ye of
little faith! Oh, that ye knew the age we
live in! That recognition of Semmes was the
apprehension in the State Department, and,
moreover, Mr. Senator Sumner professed to
have his misgivings of the maintenance of
slavery in the Cuban republic. Still, the whole
Cuban problem resolves into this:—The island,
which was fairly within our reach, without
money and without price, we shall probably
be able to purchase for one hundred millions
of dollars in the event of the establishment of
a strong government in Spain. It is only the
difference between shaping and awaiting the
drift of events, which was and is the difference
between the Bonapartes and the Bourbons.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH NEW YEAR'S.—Mr.
Beecher stated at Plymouth church yesterday
that he would continue his New Year's calls
next Wednesday. We would suggest to the
reverend gentleman that he is extending his
revels rather too far into the new year. Every-
body has fully recovered from the disappa-
intment of that day except himself.

Health Officer of the Port.

We trust that no mistake will be made at
Albany in regard to the appointment of a
Health Officer for this port. It is pretty plain
what we want, and of the several men whose
names have been mentioned in this connection
there is but one who can be accepted as meet-
ing the requirements of the case. Here is a
clear issue for the Governor, and he should
understand that when a proper and even em-
inable man is a candidate for position an-
against half a dozen others who, by compar-
ison, are so many impossibilities, in such circum-
stances it will not do to proffer to the public
explanations and excuses in lieu of the straight-
forward act of appointment. Nothing can
be taken as an equivalent in such a case. An
intelligent people cannot tolerate such an
explanation as that a good appointment has
failed because the place was bargained away
in a sense adverse to that appointment. The
explanation is an additional offence. Bad
appointments to important places are bad
enough, but when they are deliberately de-
fended on grounds that assume the public
offices to be the property of the politicians we
have to face something worse than the worst
appointment ever made.

Some time ago we published a conversation
with Mr. Peter B. Sweeney. One of his remarks
that was best found in common sense and
acute political philosophy was a criticism of
General Grant, to the effect that he had entered
upon office not as a trustee, but as if the Presi-
dency and its legitimate power for conferring
honors and emoluments were his private prop-
erty. This covers the whole ground of the
relations of the people to those who hold
offices that have the prerogative of appoint-
ment to other offices. They hold as trustees
under a moral obligation of the most sacred
kind to fill such places from consideration of
the public will, and it is an indefensible ap-
propriation for them to proceed on other grounds.
We hope that Mr. Sweeney still holds to his
own wholesome view of this case; and as he
is supposed to be a man of some influence
among those now in power at Albany, it may
perhaps not be too much for the public to
expect, and even require, at his hands that he
will say a word in support of his principle in
its application to the very important post of
Health Officer. Otherwise, and if in the dis-
tribution of offices here we see flagrant viola-
tions of this rule, the public may suppose that
in the event of our metropolis ever furnishing
a President to the country he may not do bet-
ter than others have done.

We do not believe it possible to name for the
Health Officer of this port a man more fit than
Dr. Carnochan, while we are sure that all
others yet named are entirely his inferiors in
every qualification for the place. He is a man
of national reputation, and as the welfare of
our commerce is a national concern, only such
a one should be entrusted with the great power
over our trade that the Health Officer must
necessarily wield. He has been for twenty
years surgeon-in-chief of the State Emigrant
Hospital here, under the presidency of Mr.
Gillian C. Verplanck, and while this fact is an
eloquent testimonial to his satisfactory rela-
tions with some of the best men of the com-
munity, it also implies a special experience of
the greatest value. Into his general quali-
fications as a man of science and large and
general culture it would be superfluous to
enter.

It is an additional praise to any man to say
that his nomination to an honorable place
meets with opposition. But it has been in-
quired why the profession here are compara-
tively silent on this subject. It is character-
istic of the profession that it is always silent
on such subjects unless especially called out,
and we believe that this very inquiry has
already drawn forth in Dr. Carnochan's favor
the warmest expressions from a large number
of the most eminent men in the profession. If
the expression is not universal it is doubtless
because the Doctor was never a member of
that secret medical society whose existence in
this city was publicly reprobated so long ago
as 1830, and which, being organized especially
to secure to its members a monopoly of the
honors and advantages open to professional
men, naturally looks with no favor on such
an appointment as the one proposed.

The French Magna Charta.

French reform progresses rapidly and in a
very enlightened direction under the Olivier
Ministry. The newspaper press is rendered
healthily free, permission having been given
for the sale of all journals in the streets of
the cities, so that the people will really have
the censorship in their own hands, as they
need not patronize immoral or insignificant
newspapers. Algeria is to be represented in
the Legislature. The magistracy is exhorted
to "maintain its dignity and above all keep
justice clear from politics," a judicial motto
which might be more generally adopted
with honorable advantage in countries hitherto
supposed to be far more advanced in the path
of free progress than France. Financial joint
stock speculations and combinations are con-
demned by the Executive. The army is to be
reduced and its internal disciplinary system
remodelled. Ministers will submit a statement
of the internal and external condition of the
empire to the Parliament to-day, so that it
may be hopefully anticipated that the great
French revolution has been worked very
nearly "to its legitimate conclusion," and that
the "edifice" of national liberty is almost
"crowned" for the French people.

THE "GLORIOUS EIGHTH OF JANUARY."—
In the good old democratic times, when a
silver dollar was as big as a cart wheel and
Old Hickory's "Battle of New Orleans" was a
great thing in our annals of war, the anni-
versary of that glorious day was a sort of
Fourth of July to the rejoicing democracy
from Tammany Hall to Texas. But it has
almost died out as a democratic day of
jubilee. Last Saturday, for instance, instead
of a grand assemblage in the Tammany Wig-
wam, we had the cheap display of the hang-
ing out of the flags over the City Hall. The
day elsewhere was recognized by the Ken-
tucky Legislature, by the Indiana democracy
in their State Convention, by the old soldiers
of 1812 at St. Louis, and by Madam Edward
A. Pollard (late of the Southern Confederacy)
at Washington, and that is about all. "Times
change, and men change with them," and "so
pass away all the glories of this world."

The Austrian Empire of the Present Day—
Count Beust's Report to the Herald—Our
Special Correspondence from Vienna.

The most marked and remarkable attesta-
tion of the power of the independent news-
paper press, as well as the most graceful tribute
which has ever come from abroad as the reward
of free American journalistic enterprise, ap-
pears in our columns to-day. It is embraced in
our special letters from Vienna, dated the 20th
and 21st of December, in which the writer
reports his reception by the Austrian states-
man, Count Beust, details the conversation
which ensued, and proceeds to illustrate the
actual present condition of the empire in the
words of His Excellency the Chancellor as they
fell from his lips. We class this event as the
"most remarkable attestation of the power of
the independent press." We use the words
intelligently and knowingly. In their expres-
sion we do not lose sight of the fact that we
have already in a special correspondence from
Berlin formally introduced consolidated Ger-
many to the people of the United States, Count
Bismarck appearing in our pages as the spokes-
man of the redeemed and reconstructed
nationally. Free Italy has been placed before
our readers, in a special communication from
Florence, as she was described by her Premier,
General Count Menabrea, who spoke without
reserve to our representative of her hopes and
her distractions, her past and present, her indus-
trial resources and debts, her politics, diplo-
macy and religion, her movement forward and
the agencies which impeded it, her democracy
and royal dynasty, her friends and her ene-
mies, both imperialistic and clerical.

Such communications, coming from such
sources, were pleasing as honorable rewards of
our enterprise, but did not at all surprise us.
Germany stands before the world a living,
breathing monument of the indestructibility
of free thought and free speech. She is cos-
mopolitan in her associations and universal in
her ideas. She renews and perpetuates her-
self in her public schools and utilizes her
mind by steam and electricity. She is at
home everywhere, and peculiarly so as a
colonist and citizen on the American Con-
tinent. Speaking to the HERALD Count Bis-
marck was speaking to Young Germany
abroad, and to a great extent perfecting the
Panislanism of a race by the universalism of
our communion taken from the fountain head.
Italy has not forgotten the glories of ancient
Venice. Premier Menabrea looked back to the
era of the Doges, its independence, simplicity
and love of justice. Passing the gloom of
the Middle Ages, he came at once to the time
of Cavour, standing forth himself as the rep-
resentative of the national sequences which
have ensued from Solferino and Villafranca, as
well as from a temporary neglect of the car-
dinal national maxim that "who would be
free themselves must strike the blow." His
report was, consequently, tinged slightly with
a patriotic melancholy, but still spoken in
hopeful words, and in the full conviction that
good must ensue from its publication in
America. Germany and Italy, consequently,
approved at once of our newspaper plan for
the obliteration of the executive "red tape"
system of government routine despatches, and
thus endorsed the attempt which we had
made for placing the nations in an every day
correspondence, and thus annihilating bound-
ary lines and oceans, besides obliterating
executive platforms and party political com-
binations.

To-day we restore Austria to herself, and
enable Count Beust to set her right before
the world. Her imperialism, which has
hitherto frowned on many peoples and strode
over many a battle field in haughty triumph,
lowers its ensign in acknowledgment of the
spirit of material progress. The Power which
would scarcely retire from the Quadrilateral
sheathes, as it were, its sword and comes down
to the practical work of making itself better
understood by the peoples through our columns.
Count Beust, himself a stranger amid her
variegated nationalities, appreciates the force
and effect of a candid statement to the Ameri-
can people, and, as will be seen in the corre-
spondence, casts away his official cares com-
pletely and enters on the conversation with a
peculiar *bonhomie*. He acknowledges a
national reason for his explanation, and
sincerely conceals his conviction that Count
Bismarck, of Prussia, had got a little ahead
of him in the recuperative work—the publica-
tion of a first international plea in our pages.
Chancellor Beust takes occasion also to
declare his personal feeling towards Bismarck—
a most interesting episode, the first attempt
perhaps which has been made from either side
towards the complete reconciliation of two of
the greatest minds of the Old World. It
would be useless to attempt to recapitulate the
points of Count Beust's conversation. The
dialogue in its completeness makes the present
history of a mighty empire, and will therefore
command the attention of our readers in its
entirety. The populations of the Austrian
empire, their divergent interests and manifold
demands, the mode of government, the condi-
tion of the press, the army, the Church, the
Concordat, the relations with Rome, the atti-
tude observed towards the Ecumenical Council
and the insurrection in Bulgaria were all dis-
cussed with equal freedom. Count Beust
was made fully aware that his words and op-
inions would be reproduced in the HERALD,
and really summed up the situation in his democratic
reply:—"You are free to do it, sir; as free as
I am in the habit of speaking my mind on all
occasions. I feel pleasure at the attention of
the leading American journal."

Such is Austria in her reform, with her Pro-
testant Premier and acknowledging the apostol-
icity of the people.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.—We give our
usual record of the church services of yester-
day in another column. In Plymouth
church, Mr. Beecher having first heard an
announcement from a pillar of his church that
it was proposed to increase his salary \$5,000,
tired the pew holders to pay up their first
instalments promptly, and then preached with
renewed vigor a sermon on "Increase of
Faith." Rev. Bishop Potter preached at the
dedication of the Floating Church of our Sa-
viour for Seamen, at the foot of Pike street.
The Rev. N. H. Schenck dedicated the Seventh
avenue Methodist Episcopal church in Brook-
lyn.

MR. HOAR'S NOMINATION as Associate Justice
is not to be withdrawn, but is to be left to the
disposition of the Senate. The disposition of
the Senate is to reject him.

The State Elections of 1870—The Two
Parties and Their Platforms.

Both parties in New Hampshire have de-
clared their platforms for 1870. The demo-
crats, leading off, express their faith in
their abiding party principles; they oppose
centralization and stick to State rights;
they denounce the action of Congress
in relation to Georgia; they protest
against the burdens of the Internal
Revenue and Tariff laws; they denounce
monopolies; they go on to make con-
trasts between the present and the past.
bonds and securities, national bonds and se-
curities with the rest, and they go for paying
the national debt, not otherwise specified, in
currency. This is the New Hampshire demo-
cratic platform, and we presume it will be the
ground occupied by the democracy in nearly
all the States for this year's elections.

The republicans of New Hampshire have
declared their hearty approval of General
Grant's administration. They congratulate
the country on the reduction of the debt; they
denounce the currency device of the demo-
crats for paying the debt as a form of re-
pudiation; they advocate the taxing of luxu-
ries and the abolition of the franking
privilege; they endorse the second recon-
struction of Georgia; they denounce the
action of the democratic Legislature of New
York upon the fifteenth amendment as a blow
aimed at universal suffrage; they harp upon
the participation of the democracy in the
rebellion; they hail the revival of temperance
in the State, and they declare that railroad and
other corporations should be managed in the
interest of the public as well as in the interest
of the stockholders.

The Indiana democracy, with a somewhat
stronger democratic accent on national banks,
bonds and greenbacks, held their State con-
vention and declared their principles on "the
glorious 8th of January," and they stick to the
text of General Wade Hampton and General
Frank Blair of 1868 in denouncing "the in-
famous and revolutionary character of the recon-
struction measures of Congress, and as an
invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of
the people and all the States." The sovereign
rights of the States? Why, that carries us
back again to the secession of South Carolina
and to Buchanan's opinion that the United
States has no power to coerce a seceding State.

The general issues here presented, upon
which the republicans will fight throughout
the country, are those which mark the policy
of Congress and of Grant's administration,
for they now have both Congress and the ad-
ministration to back them. For the last three
years of Andy Johnson's administration they
had to fight the President and the democracy.
And so, with the acquisition of Grant in the
place of Johnson, the party in power is
strongly entrenched. The democracy, there-
fore, will have up-hill work on their old issues
to turn the tables upon their adversaries in
this year's elections for the next Congress.

General Grant and the Grand Tour.

Time was when no English or American
gentleman could consider his education com-
pleted until he had made the grand tour—that
is, seen life not in London only, but in Paris,
Brussels, Amsterdam, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid,
Rome and Venice. It was necessary for the
accomplished man of the world to witness the
flats of Holland, to sail up the Rhine, to cross
the Alps and the Apennines, to sail over the
blue waters of the Mediterranean, to gaze upon
the stones of Venice, and, if he could not see
the Grand Turk, at least to visit the land of the
Pharaohs and to climb the Pyramids. The
requirement is now less insisted upon because
the accomplishment is more general. News-
paper correspondents are now more highly
favored than in times gone by were the acorns
of noble and even of royal houses.

The passion for foreign travel is stronger in
this age than it ever has been. Royal per-
sonages whose persons, like those of the
Grauk Lama of Tibet and of the Mikado of
Japan, were deemed sacred and could be seen
by no vulgar eye, have caught the contagion,
and princes on foreign tours have of late
been as common as daisies on the meadow
in the sunny sky of June. The Grand Turk
has made the European tour. The princes of
the blood royal of England have been showing
themselves all the world over. But a few days
ago quite a galaxy of crowned heads shone
brilliantly on the banks of the Nile. Even now
a galaxy scarcely less brilliant gives *elot* to
the Ecumenical Council in Rome. Rumor has
it that Prince Arthur is about to make a visit
to our national capital. It is well known that
Eugenie, who so recently shone as the star of
the East, has a desire to make a visit to this
country, and see with her own eyes the wonders
of this New Western world. It is rumored, too,
that Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of England,
intends to visit the New Dominion, when, of
course, she will see the independent, but still
loyal, people of the United States. All of
them, we need hardly say, will be made truly
welcome. From such friendly intercourse good
must flow. We are never too old to learn.
We are never so young or so ignorant that we
cannot get a lesson. It is possible that this
rumor regarding President Grant may have
its foundation in fact. But we like the
idea. Such a trip would be immensely
popular with the American people. The
President would be the lion of the hour where-
ever he might chance to be. The Europeans
are fond of soldiers. In President Grant they
would see a true military hero. In this great
republic of the West princes are made, not
born, and we are quite willing that the courts
and cabinets and peoples of Europe should
accept President Grant as a fair specimen of
an American prince. The President would be
the better for the tour and for the wider ex-
perience it would give him. Henceforward he
would from a loftier standpoint and with a
clearer vision be able to look upon men and
things. It would, in addition to all this,
teach the nations of the world that the Presi-
dent of the United States is the equal of
emperors and kings. We shall welcome
Prince Arthur as years ago we welcomed his
elder brother. We shall welcome Eugenie.
But we shall rejoice at the same time to see
President Grant set out on the grand tour.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has written to the
Ohio Legislature in favor of the fifteenth
amendment. He takes a broad, compre-
hensive view of the rights of man, and therein
makes an excellent democrat.

The City Programme at Albany.

It is a conceded fact that the Albany Leg-
islature is to remodel our entire city govern-
ment during the present session, and it is not
improbable that the plan agreed upon to effect
this purpose will meet with the general con-
sent of the governed, inasmuch as they know
that the majority of the people, not only in the
city, but in the State, have created the present
Legislature by their ballots at the polls, and
therefore must accept the action of that body
as their own. It is fair to assume that the
people would not have elected the members
who comprise the present Senate and Assem-
bly unless they wanted an entire change in the
mode of State government which has pre-
vailed for many years past. That the Leg-
islature has the confidence of the voters of the
State is therefore to be taken for granted.
The democrats have a majority of sixteen in
the Assembly and a majority of four in the
Senate. They have the Executive, whom
they accept as a fair and honest representa-
tive of the party, and, indeed, upon whose
name they are possibly willing at the present
time to stake their chances for the Presiden-
tial succession. They hold the entire State
government in their hands, and with the con-
trol thereof they must shoulder the responsi-
bility. The management of the canals, the
banks, the insurance companies, the railroads,
the State prisons, the public institutions and
all the money that may be appropriated and
expended for their departments—all these the
democrats hold in their hands. But our inter-
ests in the metropolis are centred more
especially in our own local government. It is
here that the shoe pinches us, and it is there-
fore just upon this point that we are most
anxious to see things put upon a sound and
economical footing. We have been groaning
under a hideous nightmare of bad government
for a long time. Can we hope that the day
of redemption is dawning with the advent of
the new power at Albany? If that power prom-
ises much, much will be expected of it.

That the innumerable Albany commissions
established in our "Metropolitan district" are
to be so changed and modified as to be no
longer recognizable as foreign invasions upon
municipal rights is a part of what we call the
city programme at Albany. It is decided that
all these commissions, including the Metro-
politan Police Commission, the Croton Board,
the Board of Health, the Fire Department, the
Excise Board, and all others which owe their
creation to country legislation at Albany party,
are to be transmitted to the people of the metropolis,
as represented by the Mayor and Board of
Aldermen, the direct elected representatives
of the voters of the city. If in their
hands the performance of the duties of
these offices finds disfavor the voters have
the remedy in their own hands, and they
need not go to Albany for redress. The
ballot box at the next election will settle the
question between the faithful servant and the
wrongdoer, and their rewards will be meted
out to them. This is the germ and the fruit
of municipal government. If evil has come out
of this system in former times, as we know
it has, it is because it was worked out in
corruption and used for base ends; but it is
not a matter to have the control of our affairs in
our own hands than to entrust it to parties who
have no knowledge of our wants or no sym-
pathy with our afflictions?

It is in this view, we suppose, that the
democratic leaders, with their splendid work-
ing majority in Albany, mean to revise our
whole municipal system. They argue that by
delegating authority to officials elected by the
voters of the city the voters know exactly
where responsibility rests and can demand a
strict account of the stewardship. This might
seem to be a very complicated scheme, con-
sidering the multitudinous commissions to be
dealt with, and looks as though it might in-
volve a vast amount of legislation; but it
appears that the whole revolution is to be
compressed into the pages of a new city char-
ter, the leading points of which are probably
already agreed upon. This is a very easy
way of simplifying the matter; and as such
a measure, if introduced, is sure to pass both
houses, it may save a great deal of valuable
time and give the Legislature an opportunity
to look into other important State matters.

British Cuban Policy at Sea.

Great Britain appears to have got her eye
open to infringements upon international law.
She sent a war ship from Nassau the other day
to play the detective upon two vessels supposed
to be carrying men and arms to Cuba. The
British war ship Lapwing, we are told, cap-
tured them both and took them back to the
British port of Nassau. If the English
vessels at that port had been so active in the
enforcement of international law during our
war the "Alabama claims" might rate at a
lower figure than they do now. No delicate
sensibilities disturbed the consciences of the
British authorities when Confederate privateers
were receiving supplies of provisions, arms
and ammunition for four years at this port
of Nassau to be used against the government
of the United States. This very port was the
stronghold upon the sea on which the con-
federates relied for its supplies from abroad,
and relied with a confidence which we know
was not abused. It appears that Spain enjoys
the same privileges in the British colony of
New Providence which the Southern con-
federates of Jeff Davis enjoyed in the days of
peril to our government.

AN ABLE DIPLOMAT—General Tati, the
colored ambassador at Washington from Hayti.
His general views, as given the other day to a
HERALD correspondent, regarding the future
relations between that island and the United
States, are those of a clear-headed